

**BUILDING/PLANNING:**

There will be a Public Hearing prior to the regular Planning Board meeting next Tuesday. Items to be discussed include a variance, a rezoning and three conditional use requests. In addition to these items, the board will also discuss preliminary plats for two subdivisions and one large scale development during their regular meeting. The next page of this report provides details of all the items listed above.

**STREETS/PARKS:**

Our crew has been working on the area of the park playground where our new equipment is going to be installed. To prepare for the turf surface we had to excavate six inches of dirt and fill with compacted crushed limestone. We also had to pour concrete footings for the brackets that the equipment will be mounted on. Now that these steps are complete the equipment company will come and install the turf. Once that is completed, we can assemble the equipment.

Before anyone makes a comment, we realize we are behind on mowing. Between the rain and working on other projects we have not been able to focus on mowing. We will get to it as soon as we can.

Due to the rain events we have been experiencing, Tomlinson has not been able to start on the S. Barrington wall. They could possibly begin this week, weather permitting.

**WATER & SEWER:**

The water line contractor has begun cleaning up along 412 in the water line right-of-way. If you hear of any issues relating to this part of the job, please let me know.

A final inspection was conducted on the 412 West sewer line project last week. There are just a few items on their punch list to be corrected and this project will be complete.

A problem that is plaguing sewer systems worldwide has made it to Tontitown. That problem is "flushable wipes." Several companies now market this type of product in many forms including baby wipes, furniture cleaner, kitchen disinfecting wipes, floor cleaner and more. We currently have one of our Barrington lift station pumps being repaired due to an excessive amount of wipes clogging and causing shaft vibration, which in turn allows water to get into the windings. Once that happens, the pump requires a complete rebuild, which will cost several thousand dollars. So, please tell all of your friends, dispose of all wipes in the garbage.

It is time again for our Annual Consumer Confidence Report or Water Quality Report. I have attached a copy for you. These reports will be mailed out this month with the water bills. I am happy to report that there were no violations for the calendar year 2018.

- Board of Zoning Adjustments Items on the Tuesday, May 28, 2019 Meeting:
  - Public Hearing
    - **Slyter Shop Building Variance Request**
  - BOZA
    - **Slyter Shop Building Variance Request**
      - Variance Request- The rear setback on this property is 30 feet, and the side setback is 15 feet currently. The applicant is requesting to place the shop 10 feet from the rear, and 10 feet from the side property line.
  
- Planning Board Items on the Tuesday, May 28, 2019 Meeting:
  - Public Hearing
    - **Square Logistics Rezoning Request**
    - **Casalini Warehouse Building Conditional Use Permit Request**
    - **Stericycle Facility Conditional Use Permit Request**
    - **Donald Rogers Wrecker Impound Yard Conditional Use Request**
  - Planning Board
    - **Square Logistics Rezoning Request**
      - Rezoning Request- requesting to rezone approx. 4.5 acres on the northwest corner of Arbor Acres and S. Pianalto from RE to C2 for a small logistics company. They do long-haul trucking, and would like to have a small office/shop in the future.
    - **Casalini Warehouse Building Conditional Use Permit Request**
      - Conditional Use Permit -requesting CUP approval to allow the use of light warehousing within C2.-  
**Tabled at the Developer's Request**
    - **Stericycle Facility Conditional Use Permit Request**
      - Conditional Use Permit -requesting CUP approval to allow the use of light warehousing within C2.
    - **Donald Rogers Wrecker Impound Yard Conditional Use Request**
      - Conditional Use Permit -requesting CUP approval to allow the use of an impound/tow yard within C2.
    - **Ferguson Subdivision Preliminary and Final Plat Request**
      - Preliminary and Final Subdivision Plat- The applicant is requesting Preliminary and Final Subdivision approval to create 2 lots on approx. 11.34 acres. The lots are proposed to be approx. 7 acres and 4.34 acres. This project would meet the Administrative Review criteria except they have already split this property into 3 lots in January 2019. As they wanted to move forward with an additional split, they must go before the Planning Board.
    - **112 West Forty**
      - Preliminary Subdivision Plat- 112 West Forty is requesting Preliminary Subdivision Plat approval to split the property into 12 lots: 9 duplex lots, one (1) lot (Lot 10) that must obtain Preliminary Large-Scale Development approval for 29 townhomes (147 units), and 2 lots that currently are not being developed (Lot 11 and Lot 12).
      - Preliminary Large-Scale Development- Requesting Preliminary Large-Scale Development for 29 townhomes with a total of 147 units.
    - **The Reserve at Tontitown Preliminary Large-Scale Development**
      - Preliminary Large-Scale Development- The Reserve at Tontitown is requesting Preliminary Large-Scale Development approval for 11 apartment buildings (132 units) with a clubhouse/pool area, and 15 duplexes (30 units), and 3 commercial lots that will be developed out at a later time. This project will require either Minor Subdivision, or Subdivision, approval as well.

# **Tontitown Water Utilities**

## **2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

### ***Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?***

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. We purchase water from Springdale Water Utilities. Springdale Water Utilities purchases treated surface water from Beaver Water District whose source is Beaver Lake.

### ***How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?***

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Beaver Water District. The assessment summarizes the potential for contamination of our source of drinking water and can be used as a basis for developing a source water protection plan. Based on the various criteria of the assessment, our water source has been determined to have a low susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.

### ***What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?***

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### ***Am I at Risk?***

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from small amounts of contamination. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. In addition, EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

### ***Lead and Drinking Water***

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Clark, Public Works Director, at 479-361-2700. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Tontitown City Hall at 235 East Henri de Tonti Boulevard in Tontitown.

### **TEST RESULTS**

We, Springdale and Beaver Water District routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - unenforceable public health goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NA** - not applicable

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - a unit of measurement for the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per million (ppm)** - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

<b>TURBIDITY</b>						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (Beaver Water District)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.17	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
		Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%			A value less than 95% of samples meeting the limit of 0.3 NTU, constitutes a violation	
♦ Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Beaver Water District monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system.						
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (Beaver Water District)	N	Average: 0.77 Range: 0.70 - 0.89	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Beaver Water District)	N	0.43	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING</b>						
Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Lead (Tontitown Water Utilities)	0	<0.003	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (Tontitown Water Utilities)	0	0.033	ppm	1.3		
♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customers' taps. The results above are from our last monitoring period in 2018. Our next required monitoring period is in 2021.						
<b>TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON</b>						
♦ The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored in 2018 by Beaver Water District, the source of Springdale's water, and all TOC removal requirements set by USEPA were met. TOC has no health effects. However, Total Organic Carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAAs).						
<b>REGULATED DISINFECTANTS</b>						
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Tontitown Water Utilities)	N	Average: 0.63 Range: 0.2 - 0.9	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION</b>					
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>MCLG (Public Health Goal)</b>	<b>MCL (Allowable Level)</b>
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (Tontitown Water Utilities)	N	Average: 37 Range: 18 – 54.7	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (Tontitown Water Utilities)	N	Average: 66 Range: 38.9 – <b>98.8</b>	ppb	NA	<b>80</b>
Chlorite (Beaver Water District)	N	Highest Annual Quarterly Average: 174 Range: 67 - 263	ppb	800	1000
<p>♦ While only the upper end of the TTHM range exceeded the MCL, it should be noted that some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</p>					
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>MCLG (Public Health Goal)</b>	<b>Major Sources in Drinking Water</b>	
Chloroform (Beaver Water District)	9.62	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection	
Bromodichloromethane (Beaver Water District)	5.05	ppb	0		
Dibromochloromethane (Beaver Water District)	1.84	ppb	60		
<p>♦ Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.</p>					

***This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.***